

# HOSPITAL OFFER WARMLY PRAISED

Acceptance of Memorial by City Part of Great College Plan.

# RICHMOND NEEDS HOME FOR POOR

Dr. George Ben Johnston and Dr. Stuart McGuire Unite in Urging Council to Take Over Institution—Merger of Colleges Certain in That Event.

Plans for converting the Memorial Hospital into a great free institution for the treatment of the indigent sick of Richmond, owned and controlled by the city, and to be operated in connection with the proposed State medical college, to be formed by the merger of the two medical schools now in existence in Virginia, were outlined last night before a joint meeting of the Council Committees on Relief of the Poor and Finance. That the two local institutions are in earnest in their advocacy of the plan proposed, both as to the hospital and as to the consolidation of the colleges, may be seen from the fact that the plan was advocated before the committees by such men as Dr. George Ben Johnston, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Eppa Hunton, L. B. McCreight, Judge George L. Christian and E. D. Taylor, three of them affiliated with the University College of Medicine and three with the older medical institution.

# Will Study Cost of Maintenance.

The committee desired light as to the cost of maintenance, the adaptability of the Memorial building for the purposes of a free city hospital, and some members were not fully satisfied with the plan of government by a self-perpetuating board. A committee of six—three from the Finance Committee and three from the Council—was named to examine into all details of the proposition, confer with the Charlotte Williams Corporation, and if practicable prepare a plan of government of the institution satisfactory to all parties.

Dr. Charles R. Robbins, secretary of the association of physicians which now leases the Memorial, was careful to explain that he was not opposed to the proposition, that he favored any plan for the advancement of medical education, regardless of his personal interest, while his services in connection with the City Home Hospital had shown him the need for a free city hospital. He had hoped, however, that the city would erect such an institution outside, and not interfere with an institution already doing a good work.

The only outright opposition in the entire debate came from Henry Cohn, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, who owns the house adjoining the Memorial Hospital on Governor Street, and who, in an impassioned speech, characterized the effort as a plan to unload a white elephant on the city.

Among interested citizens present who took no part in the debate were John L. Williams, founder of the Memorial Hospital, State Health Commissioner E. G. Williams, former Chairman Lewis C. Williams, Wyndham R. Meredith and a number of physicians, including several of those who have given their services without compensation to the poor of the city at the City Home Hospital.

Hunton Outlines Offer. Mr. Hunton presented the offer of the Charlotte Williams Corporation, briefly explaining that the hospital had been erected as a pure charity, that the promoters had not been able to carry out their full wishes in this respect, and for some years it has been leased to an association of physicians connected with the Medical College of Virginia, to devote the profits from the private day room to the maintenance of a certain number of free beds, thus carrying on as much charitable work as funds permit. The Committee on Relief of the Poor having recommended that the City Hospital, now located in the Almshouse, be converted into a free city hospital, the corporation owning the Memorial offered that building to the city.

Letter to Chairman Pollard, of the Finance Committee, provided the city would assume a mortgage of \$10,000. The building cost \$220,000, the land was recently appraised at \$40,000, and the cost of the building at present construction cost has been estimated at \$205,000. After taking off the mortgage, the property is worth, net fully \$250,000.

The location was admirable, Mr. Hunton said. The partition walls are constructed that they can be readily removed or changed to meet varying requirements of wards or rooms, and adjoining land can be obtained for extensions. The erection of several private hospitals had diverted some of the paying business from the Memorial, and it was leaving less support for charity wards than heretofore.

Consolidate Medical Schools. "It is our desire," said Mr. Hunton, "to use this hospital to bring together the two medical schools of Richmond into a larger and more efficient institution, and the acceptance of this hospital by the city will be a great step to that end. The Education Commission has advised the consolidation of the two Richmond schools, and the bringing to Richmond of the medical department of the University of Virginia, and we have delayed pressing this offer while those plans were being worked out.

There has been some adverse criticism on the plan for a self-perpetuating board of five members. We intended no reflection on the Council, but modeled our offer exactly on the plan of operation of the Branch Baths, which was approved by the Council. We are not wedded to that form, but to the principle that we owe a duty to the donors of the funds which erected this hospital, to see to it that it is used as they desired. We are willing to have a board of five to

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# TELEGRAMS IN EVIDENCE

Sent by Armour & Co. in Effort to Raise Price of Beef.

Chicago, February 16.—Seven hundred and twenty-five telegrams sent by T. C. Vaughan, manager of Armour & Co. beef department, and his assistants in July and August, 1910, to Eastern representatives urging them to obtain higher prices for dressed meat, were introduced in evidence by the government in the packers' trial to-day. The messages, which were sent over Armour & Co. relations with Eastern representatives, were introduced by H. A. Russell, beef salesman manager of Armour & Co., who was on the witness stand all day. The government contends that the telegrams show that the maximum cost was used by Armour & Co. as a basis for the selling prices, and that the Eastern representatives were continuing to urge to obtain this figure for their product.

Failure to obtain the memorandum cost resulted in the branch house managers being severely criticized. In many instances the Chicago office reduced shipping charges unless better prices were obtained. The government declares that by this system the prices were controlled and all shipments regulated from the Chicago office. One of the messages read to the jury was as follows:

"Charles Custer, Philadelphia, Pa.: 'Have you forgotten how to sell beef? Your showing this week is something to be ashamed of.' (Signed) 'LEE'."

Another message read: "Nevier, Philadelphia, Pa.: 'Well, I have to give it to you for the worst work I ever have seen since I have been in the department. What for? The packing house? The packing house has never been equalled by any Armour house I ever heard of any place, any time, under any circumstances.' (Signed) 'LEE'."

On cross-examination by Attorney John S. Miller, Russell declared that he had never received any instructions or communications from the Chicago office, and that he had never seen any of the telegrams. He also said he had never received any figures from Swift & Co., Morris & Co., or any other packing company showing the shipments or selling prices of these companies.

# MAKE RAILROADS LIABLE

Otherwise, Banks May Refuse Credit on Bills of Lading.

Washington, February 15.—To end alleged wholesale frauds in interstate commerce by preventing banks from making bills of lading payable to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to receive and legislate to make railroad bills of lading absolutely liable for all statements in bills of lading.

The movement has for its purpose legislation to cause a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of 1883 to the effect that an interstate railroad was not liable on a bill of lading for goods actually had been received by the railroad.

Professor Williston of Harvard University, introduced a bill, which would make dealers in commodities who make bills of lading, and not the railroad, liable for the goods actually had been received by the railroad.

Mr. Freiler told the Senators that bills of lading were the most important instruments of credit in the United States, and that it was necessary to insure their ready negotiability to have them thoroughly safe. Otherwise, he argued, bankers would not extend credit upon them.

So wholesale frauds involving bills of lading without receiving the goods and bankers having to stand the loss, Mr. Freiler declared, that either the railroad would be required to charge large discounts for the risk, or exporters would be required to pay for the bills of lading. He mentioned the cotton trade in the Gulf of Mexico.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow when opponents of the proposed legislation will be heard.

# BAR FAKE ADVERTISING

Necessary Legislation Advocated at Atlanta Meeting.

Atlanta, Ga., February 16.—Legislation that will bar from Southern communities the fraudulent use of the name of the Southern Railway and other of that ilk, was urged by President Thomas Basham, of Louisville, at the opening session of the convention of the Southeastern Division of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which opened at the Hotel Hamilton here to-day.

Delegates from nearly all the Southern States were in attendance, and a number of well-known advertising publicists from Eastern cities. In his response to the welcome of Mayor Winn, President Basham recommended that the city of Atlanta set an example for other cities by appropriating a sum of \$150,000 for advertising the city.

Birmingham delegates are making a strong bid for the 1913 convention.

# GAYNOR APOLOGIZES

General Bingham Satisfied and Will Withdraw Suit.

New York, February 16.—General Theodore A. Bingham, Police Commissioner of New York, after Mayor McGowan had received from Mayor Gaynor, apologizing for "strong words" used by Mayor Gaynor, then Supreme Court Justice, in criticizing police action in the arrest of a Brooklyn boy named Duffy. Because of these criticisms General Bingham began suit against the Mayor for \$100,000 damages for alleged libel. In reply to the Mayor's letter General Bingham accepts the apology and states that he will withdraw the suit.

The Duffy case, over which the differences between Justice Gaynor and Commissioner Bingham arose, caused a sensation in 1909. It was charged that the boy was the object of police persecution, was arrested for small or no cause at all, and that Justice was misled because of police misrepresentations.

MAY BE BATTLE ROYAL

Sharp Division Expected on Money Trust Resolution.

Washington, February 16.—A battle royal over the method of investigating the so-called money trust may be precipitated in the House tomorrow.

The Pujo resolution for the investigation by the Banking and Currency Committee will be reported by Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, who will then oppose it. If any Bryan Democrat should bolt the Democratic caucus by offering the original letter resolution for a "special committee" of inquiry the leaders expect a sharp fight.

# CLIKES WILL SAVE FRACTION OF TAX

Senate Leaves Them One-Fourth of Rolling Stock Revenue.

# MINORITY HALTS ELECTION BILLS

Republicans in House Cause Passing By of Measures to Prevent Bribery—House Dismisses Bill to Abolish Teachers' Pensions—Refuses to Buy Painting.

Passage of the rolling stock tax bill dividing the revenue from this source on a basis of 25 per cent. to the cities of the railroads and 75 per cent. to the other cities and counties through which the roads run, was accomplished yesterday in the Senate by a final vote of 41 to 35. The real test came on the committee amendments to the "Holt-Williams" bill, proposing that 49 per cent. should go to the cities and that 51 per cent. should be divided. On this proposition twenty-seven Senators voted no and thirteen voted aye.

Richmond and Roanoke will be the heaviest losers by this change in policy, as they are the home cities of Virginia's principal railroads. The fact that the rolling stock taxes of the Norfolk and Western form a very large percentage of the revenues of the city of Roanoke will make that community suffer the most.

# House Likely to Agree.

The presumption is that the Senate amendments will be accepted by the House, as the latter body passed the Williams bill dividing all the rolling stock taxes without debate and without any consideration as to what basis of distribution was fair or just. A heavy blow will be dealt the cities in this legislation, but it is recalled that 25 per cent. is not all they will save from the wreck, as they also get their share of the 75 per cent. Senator Polke, of Hart, Drexler and Platt's bill, which has not been introduced, and it is said that if any information warrants it, the jurors will be reconvened.

In this connection it is stated that while the government brought indictments only in such instances where it expected to find a conspiracy, many men were mentioned in the indictments who escaped indictment because of lack of evidence, of which later the government may come into possession.

Orville E. McManis's confession as to the dynamite he did under the direction of J. P. McManis, is said by District Attorney Miller in the testimony in the indictment charging "unconsummated acts of conspiracy."

Ryan's letter, written in New York in April, 1910, is cited to show that he instructed Henry W. Lestler, now of Denver, to do certain "jobs" of John T. Butler, the first vice-president of the union, to do "jobs" at Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; to do "jobs" at Cleveland, Detroit, Davenport, Ia., and Cincinnati; Paul J. Morris, St. Louis; and Frank C. Webb, New York, to do "jobs" at Worcester, Mass.

The indictments charging "consummated" or completed conspiracies, alleged that the "job" at Mount Vernon, Ill., was dynamited on the night of February 1, 1910, in the town of Mount Vernon, Ill., in the town of Mount Vernon, Ill., in the town of Mount Vernon, Ill.

Others not named in the indictment were named as having been connected with the plot, and early developments may bring their identity forward, but at present we are satisfied to try those against whom we are sure we have conclusive evidence.

Concerning the letters quoted in the indictment, Mr. Ryan said to-day: "It is unfair for the government to draw conclusions that those letters were written to promote crime. If any person reads all of them he will see that they refer only to legitimate means of inducing contractors to unimize their work."

# Calls Charge Absurd.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 16.—Characterizing as absurd the charge of the government that the dynamite used in the explosion at Mount Vernon, Pa., was transported from one State to another in violation of the Federal law, Senator J. P. McManis, of Pa., declared that the United States authorities had been searching for a long time for the dynamite used in the explosion at Mount Vernon, Pa., and that the dynamite was transported from one State to another in violation of the Federal law.

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# DEFENDANTS MAY MAKE CONFESSION

Government Hears Either That or He Some Will 'Tell All' They Know."

# NEGOTIATIONS ARE INTIMATED

District Attorney Confident That He Has Sufficient Evidence to Convict All Under Indictment, and Other True Bills May Be Returned by Grand Jury.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 16.—Intimations were said to have been received by the government to-day that some of the defendants in the dynamite conspiracy cases were preparing "to tell all they know."

The statements followed the government's charges that 40,000 letters and telegrams taken from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers showed that M. Ryan, the president, Herbert S. Hoekin, the second vice-president, and members of the executive board and business agents conducted the dynamite plots through the mail, pointed out the dynamite, and arranged for its transportation.

Asked if any negotiations had been offered with him concerning the defendants, United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller said: "I wouldn't say anything like that has happened."

# Grand Jury Held Together.

Between now and the arraignment before Federal Judge Albert E. Anderson here on March 12, the government will proceed with preparation for the trials, which probably will be early in May. Some of the defendants reported in various cities as unable to secure bond may be brought here within a week. It is said that the government will question as many as possible.

The federal grand jury which indicted the defendants has not been dismissed, and it is said that if any information warrants it, the jurors will be reconvened.

In this connection it is stated that while the government brought indictments only in such instances where it expected to find a conspiracy, many men were mentioned in the indictments who escaped indictment because of lack of evidence, of which later the government may come into possession.

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# ROOSEVELT DIDN'T MEAN WHAT HE SAID

When Contributing Editor Said He Would Not Accept Another Nomination He Had Only 1908 in Mind—May Want More Political "Coffee" Now.

# OUTLOOK TELLS ALL ABOUT IT

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, February 16.—Colonel Roosevelt's word, spoken on March 8, 1904, and repeated on December 11, 1907, that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for or accept another nomination, did not mean quite what The Outlook, in its current issue, says so in effect, and since the return from Africa the Outlook has been recognized as the official mouthpiece of the Colonel.

What the Colonel did mean, according to the Outlook's editorially expressed opinion, was this: Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination unless I am allowed to become a private citizen for a while, so that I can't use the patronage of my office of President to get votes for myself.

# Views of the Outlook.

When attempt was made to-night to find out whether the editorial in the current issue of the periodical of which Colonel Roosevelt is an editor was authorized by the Colonel and semi-official in its nature, the beat that could be learned from Karl V. S. Howland, secretary of the Outlook Company, was that the views expressed in the editorial were the views of the Outlook only.

"It is as Colonel Roosevelt consulted in the preparation of the editorial?" "He was not, I believe," said Mr. Howland.

"Is he aware of the nature of it?" "He very probably is by this time," was the answer.

"If he objected to the gist of it, it is probable that he would have raised strenuous objections to it going into the paper, would he not?" "Very probably," said he.

"And he hasn't done that?" "No," said Mr. Howland. "Then he added, 'But you can't make anything out of that. The editorial expresses the editorial view of the Outlook; it is the Outlook's view only.'"

"But the editorial view means the view of the editors of the paper, does it not?" "It does," he said.

"And Colonel Roosevelt is an editor of the Outlook, is he not?" Mr. Howland assented.

This is as close to Colonel Roosevelt as the editorial could be traced. In effect, it is that what Colonel Roosevelt said in 1904 only referred to a consecutive third term and not to a third term at any time in his future career.

The Outlook's editorial uses this illustration: "When a man says at breakfast in the morning, 'No, thank you, I will not take any more coffee,' it does not mean that he will not take any more coffee to-morrow morning, or next week, or next month, or next year."

# He Meant Only 1908.

"And so, when Colonel Roosevelt said: 'Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination,' he did not mean to accept the nomination in 1912, or 1916, or 1920; he simply meant it as his publicly expressed opinion in 1904, and repeated in 1907, that he wouldn't accept in 1908, which would have made three consecutive terms for him."

"If he said more coffee," says The Outlook, "there were real dangers against which the antithird term sentiment was directed. In the early history of the country it was not impossible that a President might so intrench himself by the use of patronage and the support of officeholders as to make it difficult to elect an opponent, even when the country desired to do so. We think those dangers have passed away, and we see no reason why an efficient President of the United States might not be re-elected, like the president of a business corporation, as long as he does his work satisfactorily. We repeat what we said thirty-three years ago, when the debate was going on regarding a possible third term for General Grant." Then is quoted a piece from an editorial of 1879, which says that there should be no objection to a President continuing for thirty terms if he is a good one.

"But those who do not accept this view," the present editorial continues, "and think that it is still unsafe to elect a President for a third term, should recall the fact that the objections to a third term were formulated against a consecutive third term. Elections' states that many opponents of President Grant's third term nomination in 1872 joined the movement to nominate him in 1880, on the ground that an election after an interval of four years would not be a breach of the 'unwritten constitution' against a third term. A man who occupies the presidency and is re-elected after a lapse of four or eight or twelve years, has no body of officeholders behind him, does not possess the power of patronage, and therefore stands on the same footing as any other private citizen."

Not Inconsistent. "In Mr. Roosevelt's specific case it is sometimes said that his statement in 1904 and 1907 that he would not accept another nomination would make his acceptance of a nomination in 1912 inconsistent."

"What Mr. Roosevelt said in 1904 and 1907 referred, of course, to a consecutive third term. Mr. Roosevelt believes, although we don't share his belief, that the settled policy of this country makes a third consecutive

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# DENIES CONSPIRACY

Boyce Says Family Did Not Aid in Mrs. Sneed's Elopement.

Fort Worth, Tex., February 16.—J. H. Boyce, son of A. G. Boyce, Sr., whom Sneed is accused of having murdered, as a witness in the prosecution in the trial of Sneed to-day, denied that members of the Boyce family conspired to separate Sneed and his wife that she might join A. G. Boyce, Jr., his brother, instead of aiding in the elopement. Sneed was endeavored to be kept in the two cities, and with this end in view he had conferred with a brother of the defendant and Mrs. Sneed's father. As an illustration of his father's attitude he quoted the elder man as having said, with regard to A. G. Boyce, Jr., that "if it was not for his mother I'd make him leave home."

It is the contention of Sneed that in spite of the fact that he had been a member of the Boyce family since boyhood, the younger man in eloping with Mrs. Sneed. The witness explained his refusal to tell Sneed's secret, and his whereabouts after the elopement to Canada with the assertion that Sneed had declared "he would kill him on sight."

Devious methods used in the transmission of letters and messages between himself and brother, the witness said, was necessary to prevent them being intercepted.

Knowledge that in the event Mrs. Sneed was declared insane, her husband might be preferred against his brother prompted his watchfulness of court procedure after the elopement, he said.

To-day's court session was interrupted by the illness of a member of the jury. It is probable he will be able to resume his place in the jury box to-morrow.

# ARMY MOVEMENT AFLOAT

Soldiers May Be Camped Here for Southern Expedition.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 16.—Rumors which have been current for several days that 20,000 troops were to be sent to work on the coast at Savannah, Ga., and to move on to Jacksonville, Fla., and to other cities along the coast, have been quickly dispelled to-day. Congressmen Edwards, of Georgia, and Edwards, of Florida, have been quick to make a statement to the effect that the department is now engaged in securing all possible data relative to many Southern cities regarding their susceptibility to attack, but the purpose is not to send these troops to Mexico, but in all probability to Cuba.

The opinion of Mr. Edwards, expressed to-day after some time spent in running down these rumors and securing such information as he could from the War Department, was that the department will not make known its plans along this line now. It is evident that a movement of more than 20,000 troops would be likely to be made at an early date.

Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Jacksonville and Norfolk have been mentioned in connection with the rumors as convenient places at which the government would likely encamp troops, and it is decided to send a large force into Cuba elsewhere.

# TORREON ISOLATED

Surrounded by Rebels, and Communication Is Cut Off.

Mexico City, February 16.—Torreón is isolated, and communication by telegraph was stopped last night. That the cutting of the wires indicates anything more than the breaking of the wires by the Vasquezistas and their increasing boldness is not generally believed here. Officials here feel there is little danger that the city itself will fall into their hands.

The government to-day gave out information that General Leonora, who had defeated a body of rebels near Torreón, killing seventy and losing but one killed and one wounded, had been ordered to move on to the city. The rebels feared the Vasquezistas would carry out their threat of attacking the city. The last train out of the city was stopped at a point merely because it carried a number of American refugees.

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# COMING SOUTH AGAIN

Taft's Journey Will Be of More Than Ordinary Interest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 16.—President Taft's journey to the South, which will be of more than ordinary interest, will be of more than ordinary interest. He will leave Washington on April 20 for Savannah, where he will be the guest of the Georgia Society, and will then proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and to other cities along the coast. The purpose of the trip is to secure information regarding the susceptibility of these cities to attack, but the purpose is not to send these troops to Mexico, but in all probability to Cuba.

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# NORMAN E. MACK RESIGNS

Quits State Committee to Give Attention to National Politics.

New York, February 16.—Norman E. Mack to-day resigned as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and George M. Palmer, former minority leader in the Assembly, was elected as his successor. The pressure of his duties as chairman of the Democratic National Committee caused Mr. Mack to resign. The State committee will resign to-day to-day to arrange for the State convention to select delegates to the coming national convention. The State committee will resign to-day to-day to arrange for the State convention to select delegates to the coming national convention.

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# AINSWORTH GOES ON RETIRED LIST AT OWN REQUEST

Possibility of Court-Martial Thus Is Precluded.

# TAFT APPROVES HIS APPLICATION

Action of Adjutant-General Causes Surprise and Consternation Among His Friends and Adherents—Plans for Trial Are Stopped by War Department.